

^{87}Rb Ground-State Energy Levels and Resonances
(not to scale)

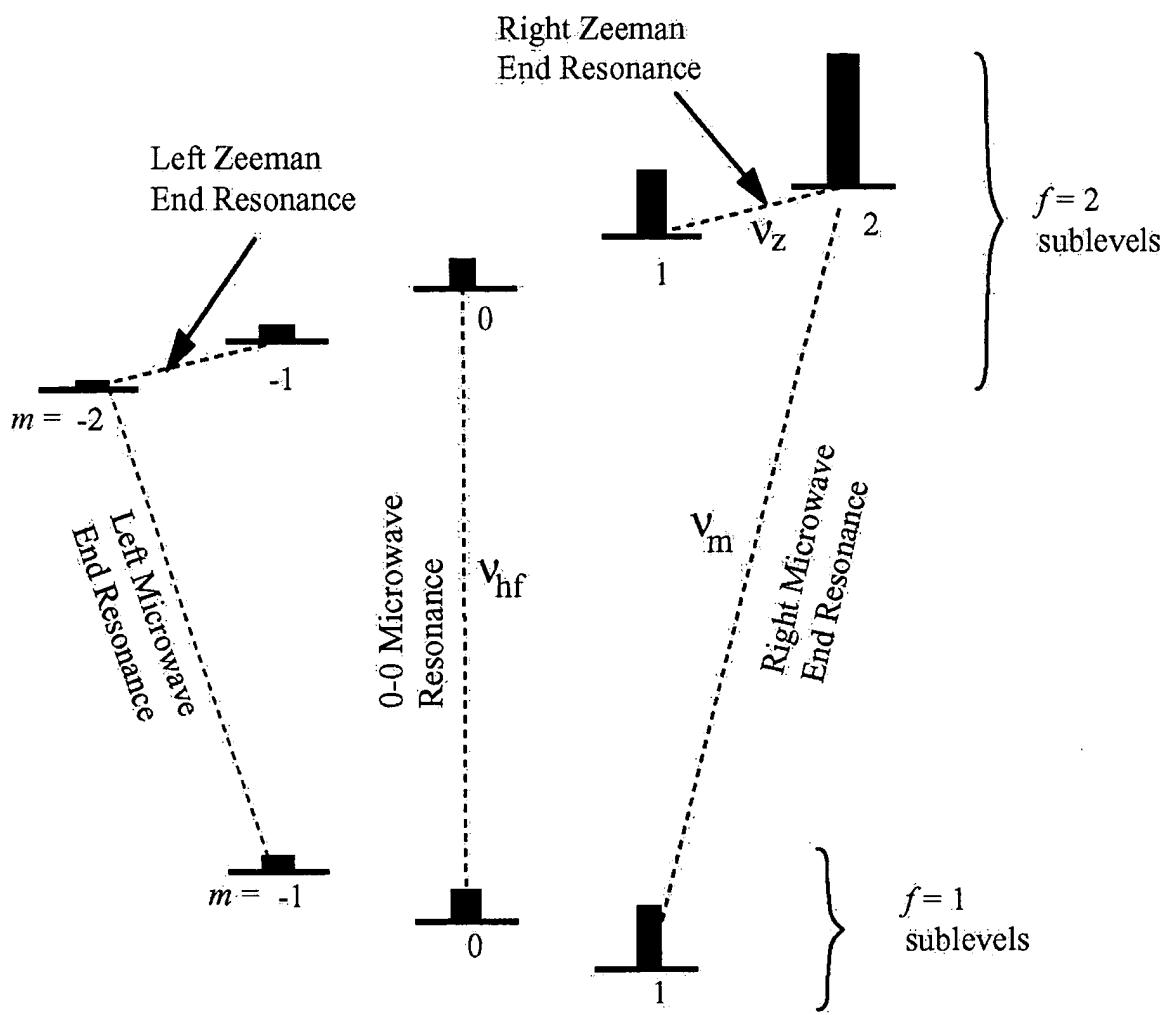


FIG. 1

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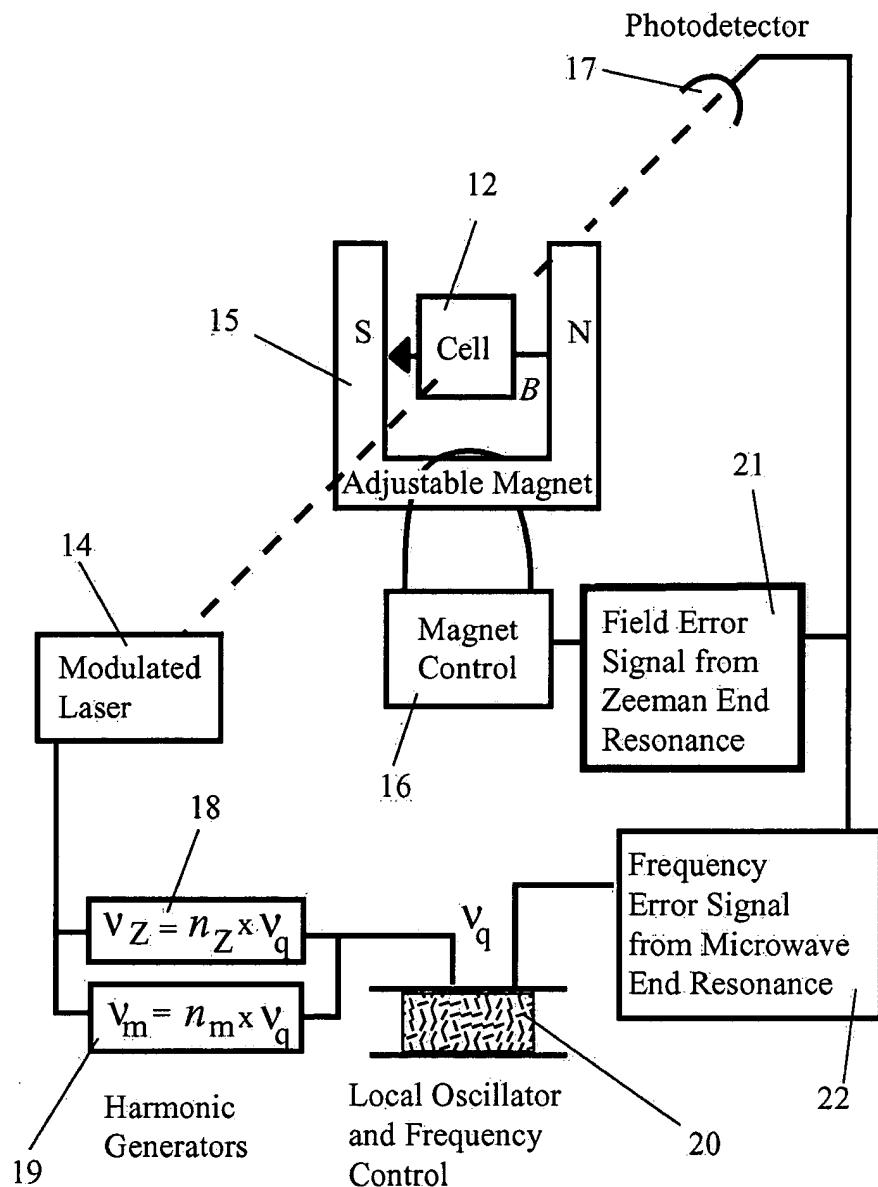
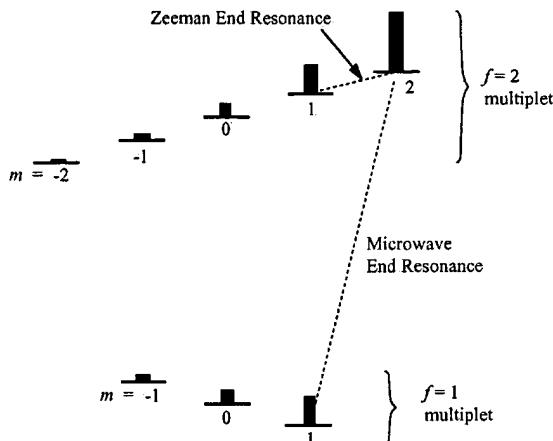


FIG. 2

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Optically pumping atoms into a ground-state sublevel of maximum (or minimum) spin m from which end resonances can be excited



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Simultaneously exciting a microwave end transition and a Zeeman end transition in the atoms with laser light doubly modulated at, or magnetic fields simultaneously oscillating at a microwave frequency of the end resonance and a Zeeman frequency of the end resonance

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Adjusting the applied magnetic field and the oscillator frequency used for generating the microwave frequency and Zeeman frequency in such a way as to maximize the photo detector signal

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FIG. 3

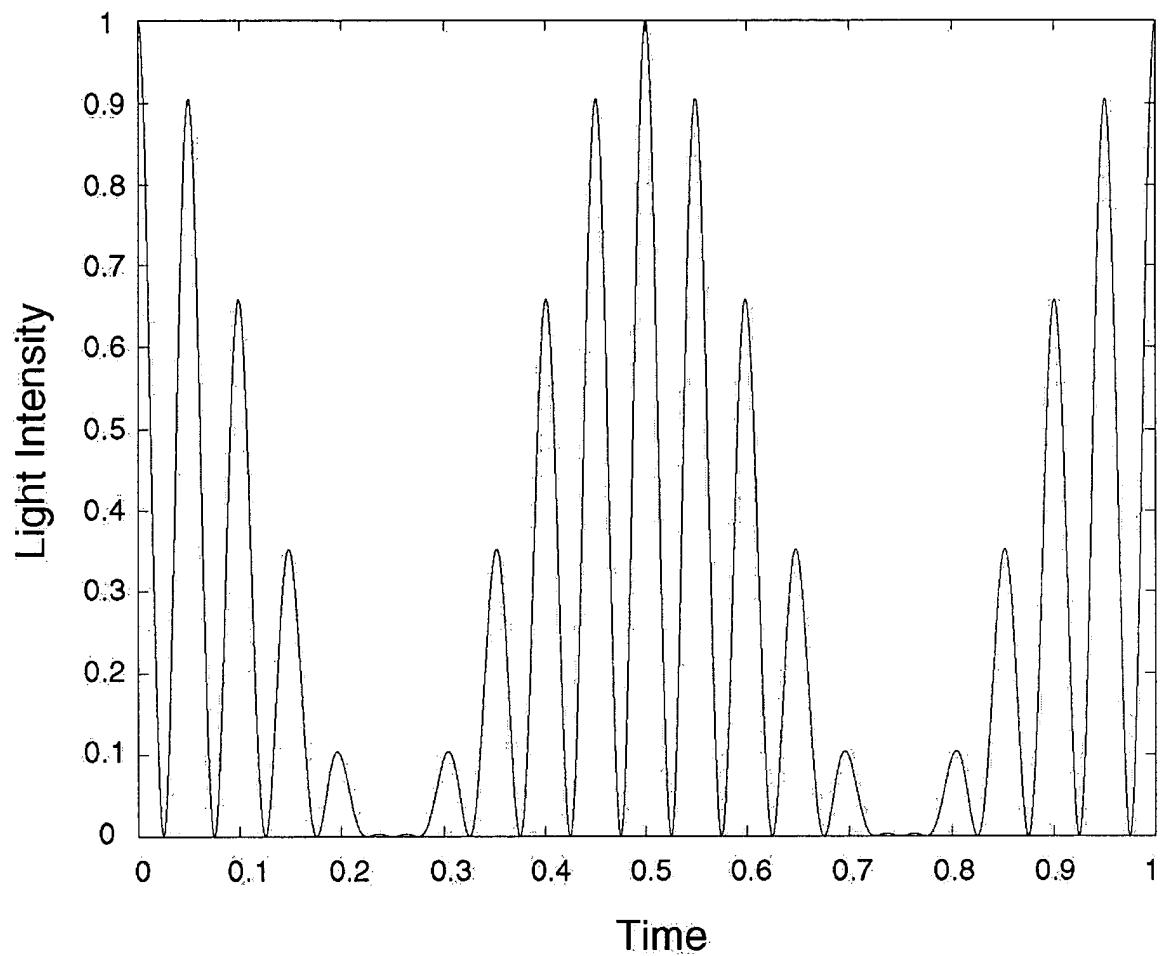


FIG. 4

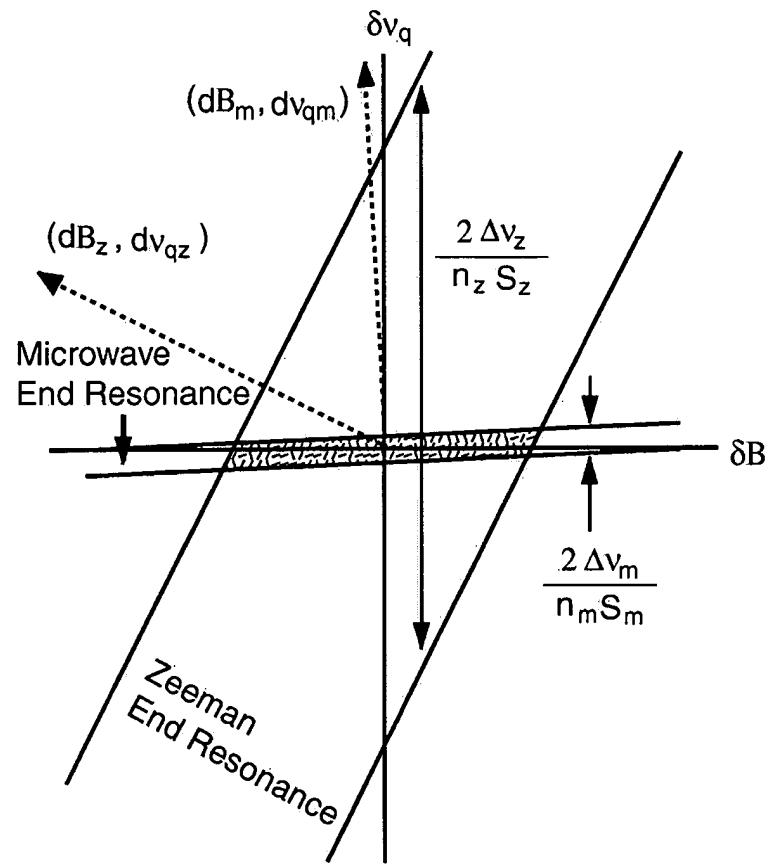


FIG. 5

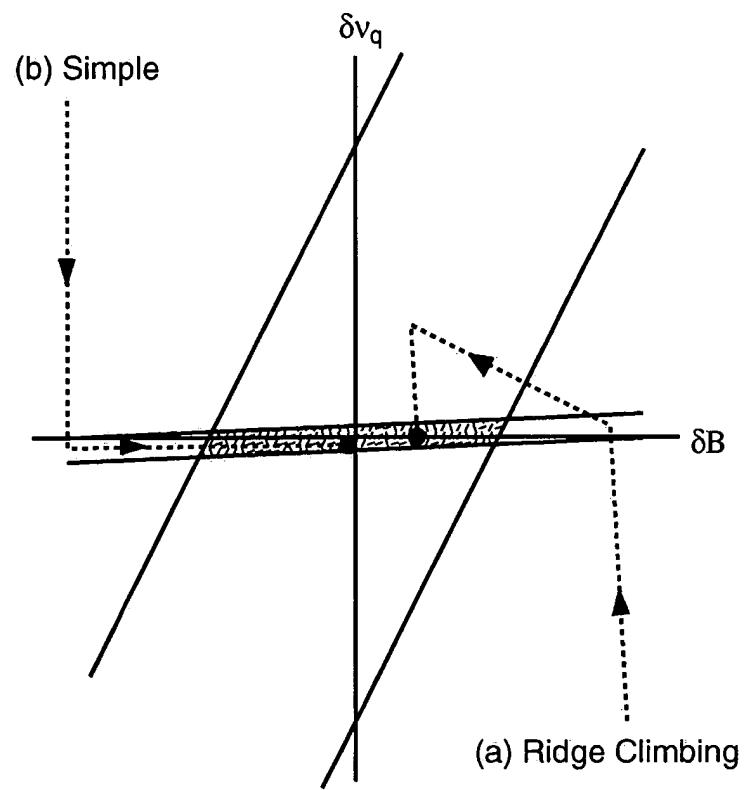


FIG. 6

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Both the applied magnetic field of magnet 15 and the frequency of local oscillator 20 are simultaneously dithered at two different incommensurate low frequencies Ω_B and Ω_v .

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Two phase-locked loops 21 and 22 mix the output of photo detector 17 with the fixed dithering frequencies Ω_B and Ω_v . The resulting error signals, proportional to the deviations of the magnetic field B and local oscillator frequency v_q from their predetermined values [Equations (8) and (9)] are supplied to magnet control 16 and frequency control 20.

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Magnet control 16 and frequency control 20 gradually adjust the clock magnetic field B and local oscillator frequency v_q back to their predetermined values given by equations (8) and (9).

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FIG. 7